THE N°. 217.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 21, 1749.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE for *March*, 1749.

PARIS, March 14. Very deplorable accident fell out on Friday and Sunday last, at the parish church of St. Eustace. As a great number of children attend constantly thrice a week there, in order to be instructed in the religion they profess, twelve of them were seized all on a sudden with such violent convulsions, that they were obliged to be conveyed away forthwith to the curate's house, where two of them died in the most agonizing pain.

The curate likewise himself was seized so violently with the same disorder, that a surgeon was immediately sent for, who bled him five times successively.

Though nobody as yet can rightly account for this unhappy disaster, yet it is generally conjectured, that it must proceed from a pestilential vapour that diffused itself from some dead bodies that were putrified, and lay in a vault under the church, which was opened some few days ago, in order to their removal to some other place.

Berlin, March 18. Yesterday the king gave audience to count Kayserling and to M. De Grois, ministers plenipotentiary of Russia; the former of whom took his leave of his majesty, and the latter presented his credentials. The following is the exposition of the motives, that have determined the king to keep his army in readiness to march on the first warning.

The king considering peace and union among the princes of Europe as the greatest happiness they can aspire to, his majesty greatly rejoiced to see the foundations thereof laid at Aix la-Chapelle, by the contracting parties in the late treaty of peace. There was nothing wanting in order to render this happiness universal, but the disposition of the clouds which seemed to be gathering in the North. The king laboured as effectually as he possibly could to prevent the effects thereof.

Nevertheless those clouds are still lowring, and give reason to fear that they may, this approaching Spring, be productive of some event capable of disturbing the tranquility of the north, unless the wisdom of divine providence preserves Europe from this disaster.

The extraordinary movements made in the dominions of some neighbouring powers, the armaments and preparations carried on there, sufficiently intimate that those powers are filled with the same apprehensions as the king, in regard to the interruption of the public tranquility.

It becomes the prudence of sovereigns when they foresee events that may in their consequences influence the tranquility of their dominions, and of their subjects, to take long beforehand the necessary precautions against a sudden surprize.

Such then is the motive which has made the king judge it necessary that he should likewise make dispositions for putting his army in a condition to act, in order to keep at a distance from his dominions all the unforeseen dangers that might disturb the repose of his faithful subjects.

Intentions so upright ought to convince every one, that the tranquility of his neighbours is not less dear to him than his own; and the king has in view no object more satisfactory, than to cultivate invariably with them a mutual friendship and good understanding. Wherefore, that none may be ignorant of his true sentiments, his majesty has imparted them to all his ministers at foreign courts, with orders to lay the same before them.

All the foreign ministers here have dispatched couriers to their respective courts, with copies of the above declaration. It is in consequence of the motives set forth therein, that all the king's troops have received strict orders to hold themselves in readiness to march by the beginning of May: Some of them are already in motion; and we are assured, that on the 30th of April all the rest will likewise move out of their quarters, in order to form the intended camps in Silesia and Prussia, which last is to be the strongest, and will be commanded by field marshal Keith. We go on with the new levies, notwithstanding the king has already above 150,000 men on foot, well provided with all necessaries. We are likewise repairing and augmenting all the fortifications on the coast of Pomerania. After all, it is hoped that these precautions will answer the end for which they are designed, by effectually contributing to keep peace in the North. And as Russia has declared that she arms with no other view; as Sweden prepares for war only for her own defence; as Denmark's armaments are likewise calculated to preserve peace in the North, and the court of Vienna will join Russia with the same laudable design; would it not be a merry farce to see them all go to loggerheads with such honest upright intentions? If they do, we must conclude they all meant well, but mistook one another's meaning.

LONDON.

March 11. By some private letters we have advice, that colonel York, in the conferences that he has had with the marquis de Puisieux, since his residence at Paris, having mentioned the affairs of the North, and the troubles which, if not timely regarded, would probably break out on or before the death of the king of Sweden; that minister vouchsafed to deliver his sentiments of the matter in the following general and expressive terms: 'That indeed he could not but acknowledge there was the appearance of an approaching rupture in the North; which did not a little displease his most christian majesty, who was sincerely desirous of seeing peace reign long, uninterrupted and universally in Europe. That future events being in the hands of Providence, time only could discover, whether that part of Europe was really destined for the renewal of broils, and the calamities of war; to ward off which, his majesty would neglect no means in his power: But that in case all his pains and endeavours should prove fruitless, and his majesty be called upon to fulfil his engagements with Sweden, it was, from his majesty's well known character, needless to inform him, [colonel York] that he must answer the demand with the exactness and punctuality, which the execution of solemn treaties requires.'

We hear that the last courier which set out for Madrid, carried Mr. Keene the copy of a memorial, which was lately presented by the South sea company to one of the secretaries of state; by which that company renews it's pretensions on the crown of Spain, of 1,300,000 *l.* sterling; and also desires to know when they are to reap the benefit granted them by the 16th article of the definitive treaty, in respect to the four years non enjoyment of the permission ship.

March 14. As there appears at present a warm and glorious spirit of promoting our fisheries that have been so long neglected, there is very little reason to doubt that it will be attended with all imaginable success, as all ranks and degrees of people are interested in the event, and will feel the advantages that must certainly arise from prosecuting them with vigour and application; inasmuch as the produce of all fish sold to foreigners is the sole reward of labour, and consequently clear gains to the nation. A disposition to push so very important and so public spirited a design, does honour to those true patriots who have already discovered a willingness to embark in it; and without question, their generous examples will beget an emulation in others, to shew an equal concern for what is so apparently calculated for the public benefit, and the general ease and advantage of British subjects.

March 20. Sir Edward Hawke is appointed to command the squadron destin'd to convoy the transports to Nova Scotia, where he is to continue some time, to cover that infant colony.

Nova Scotia, or New-Scotland, in which is comprehended that part of North-America, called by the French, Acadie, is bounded on the N. E. and N. W. by the river St. Laurence, E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by Canada and New-England;

Englands lying between 43 and 51 deg. of North lat. and between 63 and 70 deg. of long. measuring 500 miles in length, and about 300 in breadth, tho' moſt of it is uncultivated; for, except a few ſettlements made by the French and Engliſh on the ſea coaſt, all the other parts are a continual foreſt.

The ſoil is fruitful, the air ſeldom intemperate, it abounds with fiſh, cattle, and the beſt of furs; affords ſeveral excellent harbours for ſhips of conſiderable burden; is capable by it's ſituation to be made not only a barrier againſt all the ſchemes and forces of the French in thoſe parts, for extending their trade, but a key to their fur trade and cod fiſhery, and to counteract any attempt made againſt our ſettlements on that coaſt by the greateſt power France is able to equip at Cape Breton.

The following is the total of all the French, Spaniſh, *and neutral ſhips and veſſels that have been taken, deſtroyed, and condemned, during the late war with* France, *which was declared the* 31ſt *of* March, 1744, *'til an entire ceſſation of hoſtilities commenced on both ſides the line*; viz.

140 *French* trading ſhips and veſſels in the *Mediterranean*, between *Marſeilles* and the *Levant*.

385 Xebeques, and other ſmall veſſels, in the *Mediterranean*, with ſtores for the *Spaniſh* and *French* armies in *Italy*; and others to and from the coaſt of *Barbary*, the *Spaniſh* coaſt, and the *Morea*.

804 *French* in *Europe*, to and from their ſettlements and *Spaniſh* ports in *America*, and thoſe in the *American* ſeas.

157 *French*, to and from *French Newfoundland*, as *Cape-Breton*, and other ſettlements and bankers.

487 *French*, up and down in the Channel and elſewhere, between the land's end and the ſtreights mouth; whereof 13 were of very conſiderable value.

41 *French* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and to and from thence.

34 *French* men of war; *viz.*

Guns.	Guns.	Guns.
2 of 20,	3 of 36,	1 of 58,
1 of 22,	2 of 44,	1 of 60,
2 of 24,	1 of 46,	3 of 64,
2 of 26,	2 of 50,	1 of 66,
2 of 30,	2 of 52,	1 of 70,
2 of 32,	1 of 56,	3 of 74.

348 *French* privateers in *Europe* and *America*, from 2 to 36 guns.

34 *Spaniſh* regiſter ſhips in *Europe* and *America*, outward and homeward bound.

1 *Acapulco* ſhip, taken by Lord *Anſon*.

3 *Spaniſh* or *French* from the *South Seas*.

71 *Spaniſh* of leſs value, in *America*; whereof 22 were eſteemed very valuable.

91 *Spaniſh*, on the coaſts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, between the land's end and the ſtreights mouth; whereof four were very valuable.

2 *Spaniſh* men of war, of 36 and 74 guns.

N. B. The *Princeſſa* was taken before the *French* war.

96 *Spaniſh* privateers in *Europe* and *America*, from 4 to 14 guns.

110 Neutrals, their cargoes condemned.

2804 And the forts and caſtles of *Louiſburg* and *Cape Breton*.

N. B. Of the foregoing prizes, 1191 have been taken by privateers in *Europe* and *America*.

March 31. We hear that 5000 *l.* more is allowed for defraying the expence of printing the Journals of the Houſe of C———. And that the ſaid houſe hath granted to his majeſty 470,186 *l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* 1*q.* to make good the deficiencies for the ſervice in 1748; and 480,128 *l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* for defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces in *Flanders*, *Scotland*, and *America*, and of other ſervices incurred in 1748, and not provided for by P———; and 3,000,000 *l.* to diſcharge the bills payable in courſe of the navy and victualling offices and tranſports; and 230,382 *l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* to pay off the debt of the office of ordnance; and 40,000 *l.* towards the charge of tranſporting, &c. the reduced officers and private men that offer to go to Nova Scotia; and 63,274 *l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* upon account, for out penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for the year 1749; and 100,000 *l.* to be paid to the queen of Hungary.

[*This ſur the* MAGAZINE.]

STOCKHOLM, March 18.

IT is a point ſettled, that we ſhall have a large camp on the frontiers of Finland, and another on the ſide of Norway; ſeveral Heſſian officers have entered into our ſervice, and if there ſhould be any occaſion, we are very ſure of having a body of 12000 auxiliary troops.

LONDON.

March 9. Laſt tueſday began the aſſizes at Rycheſter, for the county of Kent, which will be the largeſt known in the memory of man, there being forty-ſeven for capital offences, twenty of whom are ſmugglers. The principal evidence for the crown, is one Butler, a notorious ſmuggler, who has made a diſcovery of moſt of the robberies that have been committed for ſeven years paſt, and of all the wool that has been exported to France, and who exported it. This Fellow has been the head of a gang upwards of twenty years, and was principally concerned in conveying Smith, the cuſtom houſe officer, to France.

It is now, and has been a practice for ſome time, amongſt a great number of women who are in debt to go to the fleet, and hire a man to marry them, then get a certificate, and bid defiance to their creditors.

A merry inſtance of this happened laſt week at a moſt noted marrying houſe, kept by a ———, whoſe name is ——. A woman goes there, and deſires the maſter of the houſe to get her a man to be married to: He ſends for one (having many always ready at his call) and the woman agrees with him, pays him more money than he ever had before on ſuch an occaſion, and ſends for the parſon, who aſked one guinea and a half to do the job. On which the man was very angry, and ſaid to his new intended ſpouſe, My dear, I have been married to upwards of forty women this laſt year, and particularly to two this very morning, and never paid any more than half a guinea, and you ſhall not be impoſed on: So the parſon took the half guinea, and they were married.

Yeſterday the great boxing match was fought at Broughton's amphitheatre in Oxford road, between Walter Finley from Edinburgh, and the famous George Taylor; when Taylor beat Finley.

Tueſday a woman carrying a quantity of ſhavings on her head, wrapped up in her apron, in Berkly-ſtreet, a boy unluckily ſet fire to ſome that hung down, which catching hold of her cap before it was diſcovered, burnt her eyes in ſo terrible a manner that it has deprived her of ſight.

About three months ſince, the dog of an eminent chemiſt, running through the ſhop, and up the ſtair-caſe of Mrs. Pinham, a bruſhmaker, on London-bridge, one William Taylor, her apprentice, ſeeing ſo fine a dog paſs through the ſhop, followed him, and whilſt he was reading the inſcription on his collar, the dog bit him in the hand, which by the help of a ſurgeon was ſoon healed; but on monday ſe'nnight he was ſeized with ſuch a violent diſorder, that a phyſician was ſent for, who enquired if the patient was ever bit by a dog, and upon farther enquiry of the owner of the dog, was anſwered, that the dog was killed on a ſuppoſition of being mad, and that he had bit one of his horſes, who having ſome ſymptoms of madneſs, was alſo knocked on the head. The youth died laſt friday morning in the moſt violent agonies, bound in his bed. This may caution perſons how they meddle with ſtrange dogs.

A few days ago a ſervant of an eminent apothecary near St. James's, going to Marybon, with medicines for ſeveral people, was ſet upon by foot-pads, who demanded his money; but the poor fellow not having ſufficient to ſatisfy them about him, they not only beat him, but obliged him to ſwallow every one of the medecines, of which he now lies ſo dangerouſly ill that it is feared he will not recover.

This week a man well dreſſed, with boots on, was found dead in a pit on Smallberry green, he was hardly cold when found, and had a fracture on his head, by which it was thought he was murdered.

March 23. The Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore* has reſigned his Poſt of Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, his Lordſhip intending this Year to viſit *Maryland*, of which Province he is chief Proprietor.

Canterbury, March 8. Monday laſt near the three mile poſt between Maidſtone and Chatham, George Tempeſt, of Cranbrook, Eſq; as he was going to the aſſizes, was robbed by a footpad.

We hear that on thurſday laſt about one o'clock at noon, Chriſtian Tourſton, a Daniſh ſailor, was ſtopped about three miles from Dover, in his way to Sandwich, by two footpads in the habit of grenadiers, who attacked him with drawn ſwords, threatened to ſtrip him of his coat, and robbed him of three ſhillings.

BOS-

BOSTON, *May* 22.

We are informed by Capt. Fones from London, that on or about the 20th of April last, they met with a violent storm, which abated something the next day, when they discovered a ship bearing towards them, which prov'd to be a Frenchman bound from the bay of Biscay, to the river St. Lawrence, in great distress, having lost their mizen-mast, their fore and main-top-masts, sprung their bowsprit, and the vessel so shatter'd she look'd like a wreck; and during the storm 18 of their best sailors were wash'd over board and drowned: Capt. Fones sent for the French commander on board his vessel, who relating his distress'd condition, he supply'd them with necessaries and assisted them all he could, and after keeping with them for some time, he left them to proceed on their voyage. They had 55 hands on board when they left France, most of them fishermen.

ANNAPOLIS.

By the Act of Assembly made in 1733, whereby the 90,000 Pounds Paper Currency of this Province was Emitted, one Third Part thereof was to be sunk at the End of Fifteen Years, and the Possessors at that Time to be paid Two Thirds in New Bills, and the other Third in Sterling Bills of Exchange, and the whole of the first Impression to be Burnt. The Time stipulated by the said Act for the calling in and exchanging the said Paper Currency, was from the 29th of *September* 1748, to the 29th of *March* 1749, which was strictly observed, without any further Limitation whatever; And so much of the 90,000 Pounds, as was brought in and exchanged in that Time, which amounted to 83,962 *l.* 16 *s.* was last Monday Burnt and utterly destroyed, in the Presence of a Committee of Both Houses of Assembly, the Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, and a great number of other Spectators. The Remaining Two Thirds of the said 90,000 Pounds, (which is indeed more than is now extant, for some Thousands of Pounds may be justly suppos'd to be lost, burnt, and otherways accidentally destroy'd) is all to be entirely cancelled and annihilated, at the expiration of Thirty one Years from the first Emission, which is now but Sixteen Years to come; At which Period the Possessors will receive Fifteen Shillings Sterling for every Twenty Shillings Currency, and so in proportion: The best sinking Fund of any on the Continent. Had some other Governments, who have made large and frequent Emissions of Paper Money, issued their Bills on as good a Foundation, or been as punctual in adhering to the Periods first fix'd for the calling them in, surely their Credit had never fallen to so low and contemptible a Rate, as they have done.

It is said that our General Assembly will Rise about Monday or Tuesday next.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Ship William, Samuel Wood, from London;
Ship Owner's Supply, Thomas Hooper, from Genoa;
Ship Prince Frederick, James Cawley, from London;
Ship Peggy and Nancy, Isaac Johns, from London;
Ship Diamond, James Thwaites, from Marseilles;
Snow Mercury, John Hearding, from Biddeford;
Sloop Susa and Nancy, Edward Marshal, from N. Carolina;
Ship Baltimore, Nathaniel Chew, from London;
Sloop Falmouth, Mark Parsons, from Boston;
Snow Cato, William Jackson Bonsfield, from London.

Cleared,

Brigantine Sea-Horse, Joseph Arnold, for Madeira;
Brigantine Thomas and Charles, John Hoar, for Antigua;
Brigantine Patty and Molly, William Jones, for Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

June 16, 1749.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, for Smith's Work, or otherwise, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment; which will prevent immediate Trouble to themselves, and *Their humble Servant*,

JOHN CONNER.

June 21, 1749.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons who still remain indebted to the Estate of *Thomas Lloyd*, deceased, that if they do not come and pay off their respective Ballances on or before the last Day of *September* next, they will be dealt with as the Law directs, without any further Delay. And all persons who have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, in order to be paid.

JAMES DICK, Executor.

Annapolis, June 21, 1749.

BROKE out of the Public Goal in this City, on Sunday the 21st of *May* last, a whitish Mulatto Man, named *Joshua Morris*, a Prisoner for Felony; he is a lusty tall Fellow, about 24 Years of Age, and is a little pitted with the Small-Pox. He had on when he went away a striped Flannel Jacket, an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers, and a black Wig; but no Shoes nor Stockings.

Whoever will secure the said *Joshua Morris*, and bring him to the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by JOHN GASSAWAY, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CREIGHTON, *Capt.* Lloyd, *from* London,

GREAT Variety of *European* and *India* Goods; to be Sold at very reasonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Current Money, or Tobacco, at his Storehouse at *Herring-Bay*; where due Attendance will be given on Tuesdays and Fridays, by WILLIAM LOCK.

THE Ranger of *Prince George's* County has in his Custody two Horses, which are Strays; the one a large Grey, without a Brand, and paces very well: The other a small Black, branded on the Buttock T K.

Any Persons owning the said Horses, may have them of PETER HOGGINS.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

In the Ship William, *Capt.* Samuel Wood,

GREAT Variety of *European* and *India* Goods, to be Sold very cheap by the Subscriber, for Ready Money only, at his Store where *Asbury Sutton* lately lived, near the Dock in *Annapolis*. JOHN RAITT.

JUST IMPORTED, *by the Subscriber, from* LONDON,

A LARGE Quantity of *European* and *East India* Goods, which will be Sold at the very lowest Prices, for Ready Money, or Tobacco lying at any Inspecting House on the Western Shore. Attendance will be duly given for Sale of the said Goods, at Mr. *Denton's* Storehouse in *Annapolis*, by Mr. *Samuel Chapman*, or JOHN FEARON.

To be LET,

A New well-built Store-House, 24 Feet in Length, with a good Shed Room to the same, situated near *Broad-Creek* in *Prince George's* County, not more than 30 Yards from a good Landing, and near the Inspecting-House and County Road. Any Gentleman inclinable to take the same, may, for further Particulars, apply to HUMPHREY BATT.

N. B. There is but one Store between *Piscataway* and the Head of *Eastern Branch*.

Fairfax County, *Virginia*, *May* 27, 1749.

AGREEABLE to an Act of Assembly, for Erecting a Town at *Hunting-Creek* Warehouse, upon *Potowmack* River, by the Name of ALEXANDRIA; Notice is hereby given, that the Lots in said Town will be exposed to Public Sale, to the highest Bidders, on Thursday the 13th of *July* next, by THE TRUSTEES.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship WILLIAM, *Capt.* Samuel Wood, *from* London,

A Choice Parcel of *European* and *India* Goods, consisting of great Variety; to be Sold by Wholesale or Retale, very reasonably, by the Subscriber, at his Store fronting the Court-House, near the Water-Side, where *James Barnes* formerly lived. LANCELOT JACQUES.

June 2, 1749.

MESSIEURS *Flowerdue* and *Norton*, Merchants in *London*, having Charter'd the good Ship *Virginian*, of about 200 Tons, just arrived; she will load in *Patapsco*, and take in Tobacco, consigned to those Gentlemen, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton. JAMES WOOD.

Queen Anne's County, *May* 22.

A Woman that understands the Business of a Cook in a Gentleman's Family, and comes well recommended, may be informed of a very good Place, by enquiring of MATTHEW DOCKERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcriber is determined to give over the Honourable Buſineſs of Ordinary-Keeping, after *Auguſt* Court next; and deſires all Perſons indebted to him on that Account, to diſcharge the ſame between this Date and then; which will prevent Trouble, and oblige

Their humble Servant,

Upper-Marlborough, in *Prince-George's County*, *June* 9, 1749. JOHN GIBSON.

June 12, 1749.

STrayed or Stolen from the Plantation of Mr. *Samuel Hanſon*, Sheriff of *Charles* County, ſometime in *April* laſt, two Horſes; one of them is a middle ſiz'd Sorrel Horſe, with a Blaze in his Face, and paces very well: The other is a Brown Dun, marked on the Buttock S.

Whoever will give Notice of the ſaid Horſes, either to Mr. *Hanſon* aforeſaid, to Capt. *Rogers* at *Annapolis*, or to the Subſcriber at the Head of *Severn*, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward for each.

THOMAS GOUGH.

Annapolis, *June* 10, 1749.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, Yeſterday Morning, a Convict Servant Man, named *George Gold*, a Glazier and Plummer by Trade, aged about 30 Years, of a middle Stature, fair Complexion, has a large Scar on his right Cheek, under his Eye, and ſeveral about his Head; has a proud ſtrutting Walk, and his Knees ſtand ſomewhat in: He had on when he went away a ſhort dark Wig, a darkiſh camblet Coat, a cloth Waiſtcoat without Sleeves, and Breeches of the ſame, a Pair of Fuſtian Breeches with braſs Buttons, and grey Stockings: He may have other Cloaths, may probably change his Name, have a falſe Paſs, and pretend to ſome other Trade.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him home, if taken in this County, ſhall have Ten Shillings more than the Law allows; if out of the County, Twenty Shillings; and if taken out of the Province, Two Piſtoles, beſides what the Law allows; and reaſonable Charges; paid by

PATRICK CREAGH.

RAN away from the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*, on the 28th of *May* laſt, a Negro Fellow named *Caffee*, of a yelloviſh Complexion, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, and ſpeaks pretty good *Engliſh*: He had on when he went away a broad cloth Coat with broad metal Buttons, dark colour'd *German* Serge Breeches with metal Buttons, an *Iriſh* Linnen Shirt, a white Cap, and an old Beaver Hat: He took with him a ſmall Bay Mare, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to *Piſcataway*, where he has a Wife, and formerly lived with one Mr. *Lawrence*. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and brings him to Mr. *James Wauchop* at *Upper-Marlborough*, or to me at *Annapolis*, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

ROBERT SWAN.

January 21, 1748-9.

WHereas one *Thomas Chapman*, an *Old England* Man, born at *Derby*, and brought up at *London*, has been abſent from his Friends near twenty Years, and is ſuppoſed to be in *New-England*, if living. This is to inform the ſaid *Thomas Chapman*, that by ſending a Letter to his Brother *Francis Chapman*, now Maſter of *Shadwell* Charity School, near *London*, he may hear of ſomething very much to his Advantage.

To be SOLD, *for Paper Money, good Bills of Exchange, or Inſpected Tobacco, on board the Ship* Neptune,

A Suit of Sloop's Sails, made of good new Duck, 34 Feet by the Maſt, 36 Feet by the Boom, and 18 Feet by the Gaff. AMBROSE JUDD.

THere was Imported in *June* 1748, from *London*, in the Ship *Eaſtern Branch*, belonging to Mr. *John Hanbury*, Merchant in *London*, *Temple Chevallier* Commander, a Caſk of Sugar, marked as in the Margin; for which no Owner has as yet been found. This therefore is to give Notice, that the Perſon to whom it belongs, on making his Right appear, may know where to get his Sugar, by enquiring of the Printer hereof, and paying Charges.

June 7, 1749.

WHereas *Unity*, the Wife of *Richard Norton*, of *Chapel-Town*, in *Cecil* County, hath abſented from her ſaid Husband: This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to truſt her upon my Account, for I will pay no Debts by her contracted after the Date hereof. RICHARD NORTON.

To be SOLD,

FOUR Lots in the City of *Annapolis*, numbered 92, 93, 104, 105: The ſaid Lots form a Square, one Side whereof is bounded by *Prince George's* Street, oppoſite to Mr. *John Brice's*. For Terms, enquire of Mr. *John Bordley* of *Cheſter-Town* in *Kent* County, or the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*.

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Annapolis, *May* 24, 1749.

WHereas a certain *James Bunny*, a Currier by Trade, is at this Time, and has been for near two Years paſt, an Indented Servant to the Subſcriber; but by keeping drunken idle Company, frequently abſents himſelf from his Maſter's Service. This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatſoever, not to deal with or entertain the ſaid *James Bunny*, on any Account, as they may depend on being proſecuted as the Law directs. ROBERT SWAN.

Queen Anne's County, *May* 23, 1749.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Tueſday the 2d Inſtant, a luſty young Negro Fellow named *Phil*, about 22 Years of Age, round faced, and ſomewhat in kneed; had on when he went away a Dove-colour'd halfthick Coat and Breeches, a dark colour'd halfthick Jacket, an Oſnabrigs Shirt and Yarn Stockings: He carried with him a young likely Negro Wench, belonging to Mr. *Nathan Wright*, and is ſuppoſed to be in Company with her. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro Man ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, if taken on the Weſtern Shore; or if taken on the Eaſtern Shore, and brought to the Subſcriber at Mr. *Charles Browne's* near *Queen-Town*, Twenty Shillings, beſides what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN BRACCO.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Rachel Bailey*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to diſcharge their reſpective Ballances, or ſecure the ſame to the Satisfaction of the Subſcriber; otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs. And all Perſons who have any legal Claims on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts duly proved, which ſhall be readily paid by CHARLES CROXALL, *Adminiſtrator*.

JUST IMPORTED,

By the Subſcriber, in the Ship BETSY, *Capt.* JAMES HALL, *from* London,

A Variety of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods; and to be ſold at very reaſonable Rates, for Current Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco lying in any Inſpecting Houſe on the Weſtern Shore. JAMES DICK.

THE Ship *Revolution*, *John Simmons* Commander, now lying at *Lower-Marlborough*, on *Patuxent* River, is ready to take in Tobacco, conſigned to Mr. *John Hanbury* and Company, Merchants in *London*, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton. The ſaid Maſter will attend every Saturday on board, where he ſhall be very glad of the Company of his Friends.

JOHN SIMMONS.

Annapolis, *April* 26, 1749.

THIS is to give Notice to all thoſe who have any Bonds in the Loan Office, that if they do not come and pay the Intereſts due upon the ſame, on or before the laſt Day of *October* next enſuing the Date hereof, the Commiſſioners, in Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them by the Public, will think themſelves obliged to enter up Judgment, and ſue out Executions on the ſame; and this they are determined to do, unleſs thoſe who are concerned take due Care to prevent it.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

R. DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paſs Cur. Office.*

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